



GUIDELINE 17 — WASTES EXCLUDED FROM ACCEPTANCE AT LANDFILLS

NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH - DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

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Article 33-20 of the North Dakota Administrative Code regulates the collection and transportation of waste and the operation and construction of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) landfills, inert waste landfills, transfer stations, and industrial waste landfills. Some wastes are specifically excluded from acceptance at different types of landfills in quantities other than found in normal household wastes. Some wastes are often more appropriately handled by recycling and others may have to be treated in some manner (e.g., solidified). Many wastes are carefully monitored by the Department so as to prohibit unauthorized disposal of excessive quantities which may lead to environmental degradation. A landfill owner/operator has the right to refuse other wastes he may not wish to manage. **Generators, haulers transfer station and landfill operators are required to inspect waste loads to ensure compliance.**

The wastes listed in these guidelines are not all inclusive and the Department may, on a case-by-case basis and upon written request, provide variances for acceptance of some wastes which are generally prohibited. Those wastes which are specifically prohibited by rule, Department policy, or Departmental practice from disposal into municipal waste and inert waste landfills and which should be controlled at transfer stations and by waste collectors are as follows:

A. Prohibited or restricted in MSW and Inert Waste Landfills:

1. Hazardous waste (other than normal household quantities in MSW landfills) including:
 - a. Ignitables (e.g., solvents, fuels, paints, etc.).
 - b. Corrosives (e.g., acids and alkalis).
 - c. Reactives (e.g., hypochlorites - swimming pool chemicals, cyanides).
 - d. Toxicity characteristic wastes.
 - e. Other listed hazardous wastes.
2. Industrial waste, which is nonhazardous waste generated by industrial or manufacturing processes. Municipal waste landfills may accept an amount of industrial waste of up to 10 percent of the weight of municipal waste received per month **if the industrial waste is identified in the industrial waste management procedures contained in the operating plan approved by the Department.**
3. Lead-acid batteries (these must be recycled).
4. Liquids (other than household quantities in MSW landfills).
5. Scrap metal and major appliances (refrigerators, washers, etc.) which may be carefully stockpiled for recycling. (Refrigerators must have Freon removed prior to processing.)
6. Municipal waste incinerator ash.
7. Pesticide containers (including insecticides, herbicides, and fungicides) except that MSW landfills may accept containers normally in household waste and larger containers that are empty and have been triple rinsed or power rinsed and punctured.
8. Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) wastes and PCB oils, (typically in transformers and

capacitors) which are regulated by the federal EPA Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) regulations.

9. Raw or digested sewage sludges, lime sludges, grit chamber cleanings, animal manure (should be used as fertilizer), septic tank pumpings, bar screenings, oil sludges and other sludges unless approved by the Department.
 10. Regulated infectious wastes except in amounts normally in household waste. Regulated infectious waste from hospitals, nursing homes, etc., must be incinerated or autoclaved and sharps rendered "nonsharp" if disposed at a MSW landfill. Departmental guidance is available for handling infectious wastes.
 11. Special wastes which are nonhazardous solid wastes generated by energy conversion facilities; crude oil and natural gas exploration and production; mineral and ore mining, beneficiation, and extraction; and surface coal mine operations.
 12. Used oil (this is generally a liquid and may also be hazardous) which should be recycled.
 13. Other waste, if the Department determines that such waste has toxic or adverse characteristics which can impact public health or environmental resources.
- B. Asbestos Waste: Asbestos waste disposal is generally carefully controlled in municipal, industrial, and special waste landfills and is regulated under the Air Pollution Rules (Article 33-15). Departmental guidance is available for disposal of asbestos into selected landfills that are operated in compliance with the North Dakota Solid Waste Management Rules.
- C. Additional Restrictions for Inert Waste Landfills: In addition to the wastes listed above, the following wastes shall not be disposed into inert waste landfills without Departmental authorization:
1. Putrescible wastes (household garbage and food wastes);
 2. Animal carcasses; and
 3. Waste grain, seed, or elevator screenings.

Disposal of wastes into inert waste landfills is restricted to wood, concrete, metal, bricks, and other wastes that do not readily degrade and do not generally pose an environmental hazard (see the Department's "Guideline 16 - Operation of Inert Waste Landfills"). Disposal of oil filters, spray cans, paint cans, caulk tubes, liquids, PCB wastes, municipal solid waste, and other similar wastes, which may pose a hazard to ground water, surface water, or air quality are not allowed.

It is beneficial to keep the public informed as to the types of wastes allowed to be disposed in specific landfills. Waste collectors can help by communicating with generators, tagging unacceptable waste materials to inform generators why they were not accepted, etc. A copy of this document should be reviewed by haulers and should be available in haulers' trucks for reference. It is suggested this information be posted in public places within a community, at the entrance to landfill facilities, and periodically published in the local newspaper. The Department has further information on signs required for landfill and transfer stations.